



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
SATURDAY EVENING, AUGUST 17, 1878.

Yellow fever is now epidemic in several of the cities and towns of the Southwest, and as Alexandria is not beyond the scope of its ravages, it having scourged this city in 1803, 1821 and 1822, in two of which years to such an extent that the dread of it induced a general exodus of all who could get away, it behooves those who have the health of the city in charge to be on their guard against its introduction here again. Its prevalence depends upon three conditions—a germ, heat, and a favorable condition of the atmosphere. Yellow fever is almost endemic in New Orleans, but as that city, during its occupancy by the federal army, and when more pains were taken to keep it clean and preserve its health than ever before or since, was totally exempt from the disease, there is a well founded belief that proper police regulations and sanitary precautions have a great effect upon the last named of these conditions. Its prevalence depends upon three conditions—a germ, heat, and a favorable condition of the atmosphere. Yellow fever is almost endemic in New Orleans, but as that city, during its occupancy by the federal army, and when more pains were taken to keep it clean and preserve its health than ever before or since, was totally exempt from the disease, there is a well founded belief that proper police regulations and sanitary precautions have a great effect upon the last named of these conditions. Its prevalence depends upon three conditions—a germ, heat, and a favorable condition of the atmosphere. Yellow fever is almost endemic in New Orleans, but as that city, during its occupancy by the federal army, and when more pains were taken to keep it clean and preserve its health than ever before or since, was totally exempt from the disease, there is a well founded belief that proper police regulations and sanitary precautions have a great effect upon the last named of these conditions.

Mr. Hayes, soon after he was inaugurated, issued orders prohibiting Federal officials from taking part in political canvasses, but a change soon came over the spirit of his dreams, and he now not only allows that order to be disobeyed with impunity, but he, himself, the head of all the officials, has lately gone so far as to write a letter attempting to force a popular judge in Ohio to become a candidate for Congress. Judge Longworth, the gentleman referred to, politely refuses to obey the instructions, and takes occasion to inform him of the constitutional provision which prevents judges from accepting either State or Federal offices, and to say "I cannot avoid the belief that the intention of the constitution is to remove from our judges the chances of preferment and the hope of honors or reward. The man whose high duty is to judge people in matters of property, liberty and life should never be the servant or candidate of any party or faction. When he mounts the throne he should put behind him pleasure, wealth, pride and the hope of attaining anything beyond the approval of honest men and his own conscience." Such a response, we should suppose, was calculated to an eminent degree to remind Mr. Hayes of the propriety of his order prohibiting officials from attempting to control political nominations, and of the impropriety of disregarding that order.

The report that the Postmaster General is maturing for the nomination for Vice President on the Grant ticket is not credited by those most likely to be acquainted with Mr. Key's aspirations, not because he would not like to be Vice President under Gen. Grant or anybody else, but because, next to Mr. Schurz, he is more objectionable to the parties specially engaged in the work of securing General Grant the radical nomination for a third term, than almost any other man that could be named for the Vice Presidency; and as he is well aware of this as all other people are, it is not likely that he will be silly enough to throw time and money away in an effort to achieve an impossibility. Mr. Key's political life will probably terminate when his service in President Hayes' Cabinet shall expire.

The beheading of Hoedel, the would be regicide, at Berlin, yesterday, seems rather strange in these times of opposition to capital punishment, and when the death penalty, even without the shedding of blood, is looked upon with horror. It recalls almost forgotten incidents of the block in the tower of London and of the guillotine in Paris, but if there ever was a case in which such a death was deserved, it is the one to which reference is made, and it is only by such a terrible penalty that criminals can be deterred from the commission of such crimes as that for which it was imposed. Attempted assassinations will now probably be less frequent in Berlin, and if similar treatment be awarded those who murdered the chief of police of St. Petersburg, yesterday, crime of a like character will also diminish in that city.

Mr. Fernando Wood will convene the House Committee on the Tariff in New York next month. If Mr. Wood's committee will report in favor of free trade, and Congress adopt the report, and pass a bill imposing an income tax to supply the deficiency in the revenue, a great improvement will take place in the condition of the country, for a foreign market will then be obtained for our productions, an increase of them be stimulated, and employment consequently be afforded to many now idle hands.

The invasion of Mexico, a country with which we are at peace, by an armed force, and that, too, simply because a few robbers from the opposite side of the Rio Grande had crossed the river and carried off some cattle, goes far to sustain the assertion lately made that the Administration had determined upon a war with that country in order to detract the people's attention from its own numerous defects.

Potomac Baptist Association.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 15.—The Association met at 9 o'clock.

After singing by the congregation, prayer was offered by Rev. F. H. James. The proceedings of yesterday were read and adopted. The Association then took up the miscellaneous business.

Prof. Huntington, of Columbia College, then addressed the Association on the spiritual condition of the churches, after which

J. A. Haynes, D. D., read a biographical sketch of the life and labors of Rev. Thaddeus Herndon, who had died since the last meeting of the Association.

On motion of Rev. J. L. Carroll, the paper read by Dr. Haynes was incorporated in the minutes of the Association.

The report on the State Missions was then read by Dr. Haynes, chairman of the committee.

Pending the adoption of the report addresses were made by H. K. Ellyson and Dr. J. L. M. Curry, of Richmond.

Dr. Curry said: We had had enough talking, and money was what we wanted. He then proceeded to take up a collection, which amounted to \$120 in cash and subscriptions. Pledges for the coming year \$737.

The report was adopted and, on motion the Association took a recess until two o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Singing by the congregation and prayer by Rev. J. L. Carroll.

The Moderator appointed J. R. Jackson and Wm. H. Benton to audit the Treasurer's account.

Rev. J. B. Lake then read the report on Home Missions, which was followed by able addresses by Rev. J. B. Lake, J. D. Carroll, Dr. Cuthbert, of Washington, D. C., and W. S. Penick, of Alexandria.

The report was adopted. Rev. W. S. Penick then read a report on education.

Most excellent addresses were made by Dr. Huntington, Rev. S. M. Athey, Mr. Wilson, of Charlottesville, Dr. J. L. M. Curry, and Rev. Mr. Raymond, of Crozer Seminary.

The report was then adopted. The committee on time and place of next meeting then reported, recommending Kettotown, Loudoun county, Va.; time, Wednesday before the 3rd Sunday in August, 1879; O. Ellyson to preach the introductory sermon, and A. E. Rogers appointed alternate.

The Association then granted Rev. B. P. Duliso 10 minutes to represent Brentsville church. He stated they had an unfinished house, and wanted help to complete it. He took up a collection, amounting to \$18 50.

The Association adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

After prayer by Dr. Cuthbert, Dr. Curry preached an eloquent sermon last night in the Methodist Episcopal Church, which was very kindly tendered to the Association during its session here.

Dr. Curry will lecture on education to-night in the Methodist Church.

MARTINSBURG, W. VA., Aug. 16.—The Moderator took the chair at the appointed time, and after singing by the congregation and prayer by Rev. S. M. Athey, the Association proceeded to business.

The proceedings of yesterday were read and approved.

The committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account then reported.

Ten minutes were then allowed Rev. W. S. Penick to represent the claims of Clifton Church. A collection was then taken amounting to \$9.45.

The report on foreign missions was then read by Rev. J. L. Carroll, and very able addresses were made by Rev. W. J. Penick, Prof. Huntington, Dr. Cuthbert and J. L. M. Curry, D. D.

A collection was then taken, amounting to \$39.75, after which the report was adopted, and the Association took a recess until 2 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Abrahams.

The report of the acting board was read and adopted.

The report on Sunday school statistics was then read by Rev. F. H. James, General Superintendent of Sabbath Schools in the bounds of the Potomac Association, and discussed by Rev. F. H. James, J. L. Carroll, S. Barber, W. S. Penick and A. E. Rogers, and adopted.

Resolved, That we are in hearty co-operation with the Sunday School and Bible Board, and that we urge our churches to contribute annually to its support.

Which was discussed by Dr. Haynes and adopted.

Resolved, That we commend to our churches the Sunday school organization of this Association, and invite their hearty co-operation.

2. That the General Superintendent shall be instructed to put this organization in harmonious co-operation with the Sunday School and Bible Board of the General Association in this work.

The resolutions were discussed by Rev. W. S. Penick, J. L. Carroll and others, and adopted.

Rev. W. S. Penick was then elected General Superintendent of Sunday Schools.

Rev. J. L. Carroll then offered the following resolution of thanks, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby cordially tendered to this church and community for the generous and abundant hospitality furnished them during the session; also to the M. E. Church for the use of its house of worship; also to B. & O. and Virginia Midland railroads, for accommodations extended.

On motion the Association adjourned to meet in Catoctin Church, Loudoun county, Va., Wednesday, before the third Tuesday in August, 1879.

The Moderator made some very touching remarks. After singing by the congregation Rev. J. B. Lake led in prayer.

This has been one of the most pleasant meetings of the Association that we have ever had the pleasure of attending.

News of the Day.

General Mackenzie is reported to have crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico at Fort Duncan with a detachment of United States troops. The Mexicans on the other side of the river are said to be excited and active.

It is reported that Kenneth Rayner, Solicitor of the Treasury, will be retired at once and Assistant Solicitor Robinson appointed in his place.

The horse Rarus has been pronounced by the Buffalo Park Association the King of the Turf, having obtained a record of 2:13.

A Eureka, Nevada, dispatch says the loss by yesterday's flood is about \$60,000. No lives were lost.

The Chicago and Alton Railroad freight house and offices on the river bank in East St. Louis, nearly a mile above the bridge, caught fire about 11.30 last night and were entirely consumed. Some stables in the immediate vicinity were also destroyed. It is not known how much freight was in the warehouse nor on the amount of the loss at present ascertained.

Abandoned.

CINCINNATI, O., Aug. 17.—On the 5th of July James Gilmore, a trusted clerk of the United Express Company in this city, absconded with \$13,000 of funds in the company's care. A dispatch from Richmond, Ky., announces his arrest at that place yesterday. A reward of \$2,500 was offered for his capture.

Foreign News.

At the international monetary convention in Paris yesterday Mr. Groesbeck, on behalf of the American delegates, submitted a programme for the establishment of a common relation between gold and silver and of liberty of coinage. He also explained the Bland bill.

He said the motives of the American Government were entirely unselfish, as it derived no revenue from the mines of the country. He submitted a resolution affirming the desirability of a fixed international rate between gold and silver and of the unlimited coinage of both as a legal tender.

Mr. Goschen, one of the English delegates, said England reserved the right to maintain the gold standard unaltered.

A Vienna dispatch says the chief corps of the Austrian army of occupation, under General Philippovich, and numbering 30,000 men, on the 14th inst., after deducting all garrisons, left on the route. General Szapary has received reinforcements—it is said a whole brigade—to enable him to force his way to Zorowick. Serious difficulty is apprehended in advancing beyond Servia. The insurgents in Northern Bosnia are also still active. On the 14th inst., they attacked the Austrian garrison at Banialuka, but were unsuccessful. They have taken up their position near Ruzovaca, where an engagement is expected. It is considered likely that the insurgents will attack the only line of communication with Duboi.

Advices received from insurgent sources represent that General Szapary's defeat on the 10th inst. was disastrous. It is reported that he abandoned a battery, a quantity of arms and ammunition, and many horses. The insurgents also claim that General Szapary's command was defeated in a second battle, and that General Philippovich's army is falling back toward the river Save.

A Vienna correspondent states that Austria has decided upon the immediate further mobilization of troops. It is feared that the pacification of Bosnia will take six weeks or two months.

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A Vienna dispatch says the Porte's underhand support of the Bosnians has caused a change of relations with Austria, which, a short time ago, had been deemed impossible.

It is stated at Rostok that a Russian army of observation of 80,000 men will be stationed in Bessarabia until the result of the changes south of the Danube is known.

The Political Correspondence says the insurgents in Eastern Bosnia numbered sixteen thousand men. The Servian Government has removed from the frontier all sympathizers with the insurgents, and has made a declaration that Servia would not engage in anything contrary to her international duties.

As General Mezentow, chief of the Ozark private police was leaving a shop at the corner of the Place Michel yesterday, he was stabbed by two persons and left wounded. The assassins jumped into a drosky and drove off.

They have not yet been arrested. General Mezentow was conveyed home, at St. Petersburg, where he died of the wounds received.

He was stabbed just above the heart.

The sale of the newspaper, the Gulas, on the streets of St. Petersburg is prohibited.

Hoedel, who was beheaded yesterday in Berlin for his attempted assassination of the Emperor, when informed that his execution was fixed upon, became deathly pale. He wished to plead for pardon, but soon recovered composure when told that this was useless. He asked for wine for supper, and drank to the Commune and the leader of the Social Democratic party. When the sentence was read to the scaffold he spat indignantly, and said "Brav!"

He repudiated the ministrations of the chaplain, declaring them useless, as it would take years to convert him. Fifty persons, including officials, judges, police, and twelve citizens, attended the execution, which is generally approved. Official notice of the execution has been posted throughout the city as a warning.

The remains were immediately buried. Some difficulty had been experienced in obtaining an executioner. It is reported that the man who at last accepted the task is a respectable butcher of Berlin. The business was very quickly done. He was made to kneel down, the executioner raised an immense double handed sword and at one stroke the head fell upon the scaffold. It is reported that the executioner refused any reward.

The German Ultramontane and Progressist journals bitterly oppose the new anti-Socialist bill now pending before the Federal Council.

The difficulties between Turkey and England relative to the introduction of reforms in Asia Minor are almost entirely removed.

The treaty respecting Cyprus did not imply the renunciation by Turkey of her independence. Turkey would list to the council of Europe, and would introduce reforms herself.

British residents, who would seek to introduce reforms, instead of merely watching over their execution.

A convention with Austria relative to the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina has been concluded. Austria at first desired to settle the conditions of the occupation by means of an exchange of notes, but, in view of the resistance of Bosnia, made important concessions in order to obtain the more solemn sanction of a convention for the occupation. The duration of the occupation has not been fixed; but several articles of the convention recognize the sovereignty of the Sultan, and it is provided that in the churches and mosques public prayers for him shall be continued to be offered.

The note addressed by the Porte to the Powers in reference to the demands of Greece declares that Turkey never accepted the principle of the rectification of the Greek frontier. It says that no really national insurrection has broken out in Thessaly and Epirus since 1829. Armed bands have passed the frontiers, but have not been able to draw the population into an insurrectionary movement. Greece lays stress upon the moderation she displayed during the war, but she negotiated with Russia several times and mooted the question of the partition of Roumelia, and asked to have the naval bases of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles secured from Russia, and not to be used to threaten the independence of Turkey. The only sentence in the note which gives any hope of an understanding is the one asserting that the Porte leaves to the Powers the task of judging its arguments.

A dispatch from Berlin says Germany is ready to join in active mediation in favor of the rectification of the Greek frontier, and has dispatched some men of war to Greek waters as a demonstration.

Special dispatches from Rome assert that Greece has also received the promise of the moral support of Italy.

Mr. D. B. Sikes, consul of the United States at Bangkok, Siam, writes as follows to a friend in Paris: "I am happy to inform you that I have finished my liquor raid, having closed over 300 establishments formerly under American protection, through licenses sold by my predecessor. To-day there is not a single liquor shop within my consular jurisdiction."

An international regatta, organized by the British fleet, was sailed at Constantinople yesterday. The first sailing prize was won by an American yacht.

A revolution has broken out in San Domingo, the partisans of Baz and Luperon having united against Gonzalez, Puerto Plata, Santiago and Moa are in the hands of the revolutionists, who expect to be joined by the whole Republic.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 17.—The assassin of General Mezentow fired upon General Markoff, chief of the corps of gendarmes, who endeavored to arrest the assassin after they shot at each other. The assassin, after this circumstance arose the first report that General Mezentow had been killed by a pistol shot.

Annals of Alexandria—Fourth Series.

Chapter XV.—The Summer of Braddock's Defeat.

1755.—After the Congress all movements in town were directed towards forwarding the expedition, and getting the troops speedily upon their march towards Fort Duquesne.

On the 15th of April the 48th regiment under Col. Danbar set out for Frederick. Thirty men were still left with the officer at Rock Creek. All the boats in the neighborhood were pressed to assist in transporting the 48th regiment over the Potomac.

On the 20th of April Gen. Braddock with his staff left the Carlyle House and started for Frederick, leaving Col. Washington sick at Mount Vernon. He also left Lieut. Colonel Gage at Alexandria with four companies of the 44th regiment to escort the powder and artillery as soon as a sufficient number of horses and wagons arrived. Gage had great difficulty in getting horses and wagons, but after some days of waiting he took what he could get, and the first week of May moved off with the four companies of his command. Thirty sailors from the ships of war accompanied him. The sick men of the command were left in the hospital at Alexandria, and an officer and twenty men were left for a guard and escort. Washington, as soon as his health permitted, hurried on after Braddock, and overtook him at Frederick.

He passed through town in May, carrying army money from Williamsburg to the frontier, and again back to Alexandria.

There is no record of the Alexandrians who accompanied the expedition. Dr. Craik, who built the three story brick house on the south side of Duke street, between Fairfax and Lee streets, still standing, and who was long Washington's family physician, was with Braddock. Mr. John West says that Thomas Longden, ancestor of the Messrs. Snowden of the Gazette; George Salme and Michael Krumbacker, of Alexandria, marched with the troops from Alexandria. Mr. West also says that "some of the very heavy long iron 12 pound guns brought over by Braddock for the purpose of battering Fort Duquesne being too heavy for carriage, were left on the bank of the river near the foot of Wilkes street, just adjoining the railroad tunnel on the southeast, and that they seem to have lain there during the Revolutionary war."

After the departure of Braddock's army the effects of its encampment at Alexandria were everywhere visible. Not only had a number of sick men been left in hospital, in tents on the south suburb of the town, but the smith's shops and other manufactories which had sprung into existence from the necessities of the army were kept at work making ready for the occupation of Fort Duquesne. Manufactories were not then as now, vast combinations of the labor of many men, controlling marvelous machinery, backed by the vast power of steam. Multitudes of small shops, where the skill of the artisan supplied the absence of modern implements, dotted the town. Stores of all kinds for which the needs of the army had created a demand, began to come in, and for the first time Alexandria felt the impetus of a commerce other than that in tobacco. While the country waited for Braddock to conquer the French the town grew every day.

Washington had foreseen this. He had written to Mr. Fairfax during the previous April: "Alexandria has been honored with the five Governors in consultation, a favorable promise, I hope, not only of the success of the expedition, but of the future greatness of the town, for surely such a meeting must have been occasioned by the commodious and pleasant situation of the place which prognosticates population and an increase of flourishing trade."

The urgent need of storehouse accommodation had been seriously felt while the troops were in town, and the trustees were urged to take such action as would increase these accommodations. Accordingly at the first meeting of the Town Board held after Braddock's departure the subject was considered. There were several warehouses at Point West, and the great tobacco (country) warehouse on the hill above, but there was no large building capable of serving the needs of a command of Point Lumley, and on the 18th of June it was determined to build a town warehouse there.

The trustees.

"Ordered that John Carlyle, gent, do erect and build at Point Lumley, in this town, a warehouse of the following dimensions, viz: One hundred feet long, twenty four feet wide, and thirteen feet pitched, to be three divisions, double shaded, the sills to be raised four feet from the ground, and so completely finished, and that he lay his account of expenses for the building thereof before the trustees of the town when the same is completed; that the same may be examined by them; that he receive the money now due to the trustees to enable them to carry on the work, and that the residue of the money by him to be advanced be repaid him out of the rents arising from the said warehouse together with interest thereon at the rate of five per cent from the time that the house is finished; and it is further ordered that he do rent the said house when completed for the most advanced price that can be had, and lay his accounts for rents received from time to time before the trustees, and so continue to do until the trustees shall think it necessary to make some further order therein."

The Committee on Public Property had its actual, if not its formal, origin at this meeting, when it was directed "that Wm. Ramsay, John Dalton and George Johnston, Gent, do overlook and inspect the said building."

Before the warehouse was completed terrible news came. One hot July day the heat was forgotten. Intelligence arrived that Braddock was defeated. The country people crowded into town, and the market place was alive with excitement and thirst for news. The first bulletin which gave an account of the Virginia troops was this:

"The Virginia Officers and Troops behaved like Men and dy'd like Soldiers; for out of three companies that were there that day scarce 30 came safe out of the field; Captain Peyronny and all his officers down to a Corporal were killed. Capt. Polson's company, (who was himself killed) shared almost as hard a fate for only one of his escaped. Capt. Stewart and his Light Horse behaved gallantly having 25 killed out of 29 which he brought into the field. But the Regulars were seized with such a Pannick that the officers lost all Command over them and they would gather in a body 10 and 12 deep contrary to orders and then in their confusion would level fire and shoot down the Men before them so that many of those killed and wounded received their Shots from our own Soldiers."

News came, also, that Braddock was killed; that nothing was saved except what the skill of Washington had saved; but that he was unhurt, although he had had two horses killed under him.

Every courier laid on the town a new burden of bad tidings. Amazement, sorrow, sorrow filled the dark days in turn—contempt of English power, so proud, yet so easily broken—pride, but yet greater pride at their skill, superior to their veterans—sorrow for the dead—most of all, increased devotion, grown now to worship, of George Washington, filled the popular mind and heart, as day by day, the story of the fight unfolded itself.

Col. Washington reached Alexandria on the 25th of July. He was still adjutant of the district, and the next day he issued orders to all the county lieutenants of the neighborhood to gather the militia, so that he could visit the various counties and train and exercise them for service in defence of their threatened homes; for there was fear even in Alexandria of an attack by the French and Indians.

The Eighth Congressional District.

At the late meeting of the conservatives at Teyman's Mill, Madison county, a resolution was passed instructing the chair to appoint four delegates and four alternates to represent that district in the Congressional convention. Said delegates were instructed: First, to oppose the nomination of the present incumbent, the Hon. Eppa Hunton; 2d, to support no man that is not in favor of readjusting the State debt.

At a meeting of the Faugquier conservative committee, held last Saturday, the chairman was directed to issue credentials to the delegates elected in Scott, Cedar Run and Rappahannock districts, and to those delegates elected at Warrenton, in Centre district, by the meeting presided over by Isham Keith. As there are conflicting claims as to delegates and district committee men elected in Marshall district, a sub-committee of three, consisting of Col. Wm. E. Gaskins, Maj. T. T. Smith and E. D. Kincheloe, was appointed to take evidence and make report thereof to the next meeting of the county committee to assemble on the 20th inst.

The sub-committee agreed to meet at Salem to-day to carry out their instructions.

The election for delegates to the Congressional convention was held in Frederick county this afternoon and will be held in Winchester tonight.

Society at Newport is agitated by the reported elopement of Miss Sandford, of New Haven, niece of Judge Sandford, of New York, a beautiful and accomplished girl, with Seth Bateman Dodge, an adopted son of the keeper of a fashionable boarding house at Bateman's Point. The couple left clandestinely Thursday night.

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